

THE DODGE CITY TIMES.

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T. L. MCCARTY. C. A. MILTON.
McCarty & Milton,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Office in Post office Block,
DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Finlay & Milton,
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Changed His Mind.

By Mrs. E. CHITTON.

I'll tell you how it is,
De way I'm going to vote,
I'm going it strong for Harrison;
He's de one to row the boat.

He's de darkest true friend,
He will send that tariff high,
He'll keep de wages up,
On dat he has his eye.

Share something must be higher;
My side claims it for the best,
Or the manufacturer could not run
And that am so, I guess.

I would not vote for Cleveland;
I could not think of that,
De say he treats a 'publican
No better nor a democrat.

De 'bout dos pension bills,
He looks dem ore his self,
And if dey happens to be wrong
He lays dem on de shelf.

Bob, Lincoln said he might
Send back dos Rebel flags;
What right has Grover Cleveland
To keep dem tattered rags?

Though Grover raised de pensions
Of de wounded and de maimed;
De publicans, if dey had dared,
Would hab done jes de same.

I's tired ob dat 'ol tune,
And de sible ercible song;
Jes as do 'de 'publican when dare,
Had done everyting 'rong.

I know it is out ob taste,
Dis raking up de past;
Showing when de 'publican was in power
Dat dey trabbled pretty fast.

De manufacturer says dat Grover
Will ruin dis here lan'
An dat am de berry fac,
I can see it on ebery han.

I would not vote for Cleveland,
He in too common an' all dat,
I's going to vote for Harrison,
A highbred 'ristocrat.

I going it strong for de monopolist;
Da has got de money shure,
An' da say am de poor man's fren'
An I am shure dat am true.

"Jes' wait, Bradder Sambo,
An take a Breazing spell;
Da has pulled wober ober your eyes
An da has done it pretty well."

"I's older nor you, Sambo,
I libed in Jackson's time;
I voted for 'Old Hickory'
Who was straighter nor a line."

"I's wicheed dis older party
From de berry start till now,
I has found it to be crooked;
I will prove it to you, I vow."

"De railroad kings am for Harrison;
De manufacturers are for him,
Can't you see through dat, Sambo?
I tell you dat am thin."

De monopolists am de ones
Dat raise dat hue and cry
About Grover favoring foreign lan's.
Da neber told a bigger lie."

"It is just as plain to anyone
As de nose upon your face,
It is nothing but a monopolist
An a poor man's race."

I's going to vote for Cleveland
If dat is wat da are at,
I'll change my mind dis berry day
To a first class democrat.

An Independent View of the Tariff.

There is a very strange view which all men, to a greater or less extent, indulge in; and while there are many habits, the one particularly to which the attention is called in this article, is that of discussing the political questions of the times.

Personally we never indulge in the discussion of a political question no more than that of theology, and the different doctrines of the different denominations. Whatever we have to say we put in black and white for the sober reflection of a man when in his sober thinking moments. It has been the constant ringing subject from every street corner, in every store, at every public gathering now for the past six months, tariff and free trade, when in fact, any man, no matter whom he may be, lawyer, doctor, minister, or professor, whom we have to teach our children, knows there is no free trade issue before the people. It has been many years since there has been a question of a literary cast before the people. It has been, heretofore, local distinctions and animosities and personal strife. Not that there is particular differences of opinion, but merely antagonizing for the political supremacy. It is common to see men congregate and work themselves up to fever heat of anger upon dead issues and war records. To hear them make assertions and others listen honestly to hear facts, when at the same time they are drinking in the vilest falsehood. The republican party has had the sway for so many years, and yet a few only, until they, the leaders have concluded that there is no other remedy than to assume a position in the political discussions, and declare their assumptions correct; and then upon the street corners and in public places, make, if possible, the anxious learner believe a falsehood. It is well to look back occasionally, as we are plodding along, at our past history and the history of nations before us, in order to learn ourselves some plain facts. It is well for us to consider that conditions change and especially after commotions and confusions created by war. England is a fair sample but who, and how many, even of our brightest scholars to-day, have taken the pains to refresh their memories in the histories of nations which have passed through gigantic local wars, and into their conditions and actions afterwards? We are safe in saying but very few. It seems difficult, even at so recent a date as the rebellion, for men to relate the truth concerning the many movements and circumstances occurring during that war when they were so closely connected with the identical circumstances. When England closed her Napoleonic wars, their experiences were identical with ours. The law of inflation and production became a necessity, and she used every means to procure capital and provisions suited to the demands of the times. The corn law was enacted, impost duty was levied and the importation, into that country, of corn was stopped thereby, and the times became exorbitant to prices. Their funds were raised, and the people protested against it for the reason that the object had been attained but the land owners and capitalists held to the custom instituted as a means of raising funds, from the fact that they had learned that it was a legalized robbery of the poorer classes, and enhancing the wealth of those already wealthy.

We stand to-day upon the same plain, and there are a few leaders who have the power of making the innocent believe that it is true, and under the cloak of loyalty to party politics, many a poor unthinking man advocates that which he does not properly understand. He will admit that he cannot solve a mathematical problem involving any intricacies in its solution; he will admit that he has never read the history of the country, further back than the rebellion, but he will declare that he is master of the tariff and revenue processes, and political history and political history.

A man may be honest in his opinion, and still wrong in his judgment. This will always be the case when a man is led by the sayings of others upon the rostrum and stump, without thinking and reasoning for himself. The intention is to mislead him; for if his antagonist is right he is wrong; if he is right his antagonist is wrong. One or the other is wrong. Sometimes both may be right when the honest convictions are down, for in fact they may both believe the same thing. In this present political mental fright, the party assuming that the other is rooted and grounded in the belief of free trade, knows that the leaders know, that they are dishonest with themselves, and deceiving their friends. They say that the Mills bill is free trade document, when they have been preparing for some time if the people made a strenuous demand, to cut down the revenue law. The party in power has only taken the start; and hence a fight. If the Mills bill is a free trade we are safe in asserting that there is not a man in the United States has a proper conception of free trade. The present rates of duty are the same as provided by Mills bill on animals, art works, books, brass, breadstuffs, rye, wheat, flour, candles, chalk, chemicals, and all through the whole catalogue of things, except in the very essential things which all honestly agree should be cut down are cut down. Let everybody get the present tariff and Mills bill or rather the existing articles taxed and those changed, and they will see where the fight is. Then they, the republican party, say that the democratic party is free trade. This is a positive falsehood. If this is a fact the republican stump speakers put their whole theory based on that which is false. Let the school children look it up. And when a man begins to talk about the democratic party advocating free trade, walk off and let him alone. If you tell a minister you do not believe in the bible doctrine as to its inspiration and deity, see how quickly he will inform you that there is no use to discuss the questions of morality with you. He simply gives you to understand that your premises are based upon a falsehood, a lie, we say, in politics. The Mills bill is a text and poor one to base free trade upon.

Then say honest farmer, and honest any man, what are these ranting and puffing and fuming politicians talking about. They do not understand each other any better than others understand them. That is when we talk about free trade being the issue. The true and only issue is "the tariff" as it is. The democratic party says it should, must and will be cut down. The republican party says it will ruin us, will ruin our prosperity; make hard times. Can't be any worse; what do you people think about it, especially in southwest Kansas? Wonder if the democratic party has not had something to do with the hot winds. It was amusing to hear a man talking to another poor man, only

a few days since, who had not the gift nor the understanding to discuss the all absorbing question of tariff and duty, say: "See it is only a few years since" meaning before Cleveland was elected, "people were running and gathering up hides, in this country, and now where are the men? All" says he "under your d—n free trade policy." As we said in the outset, we never discuss the question, but the tax on the articles he named are the same instituted by the republican party, and not changed in the Mills bill. A farmer who wanted to show how good his recollection was, stopped the speaker and said in 1846, under the democratic tariff, he hauled 50 bushels of corn to a neighbor's crib and got a pair of boots, at \$5.00 for the 50 bushels; and now I can shoe a whole family. Corn was 10 cents a bushel. We ask the farmers if we had a crop here to-day, how much would he get for his corn? We are under the republican law of tariff duty. If he will answer correctly he will be compelled to answer about \$5.00 for 50 bu. And he would have to say, if he got a pair of boots such as he got in 1846, they would cost him 100 bushels of corn. We challenge this disputed and proven by history. The republican party is fighting the air. They are fighting the Mills bill; it is not passed yet. They are fighting a thing that does not exist. It is only before congress in the hands of a set of political demagogues and they act like a group of insubordinate over grown school boys, not half as smart as they think they appear before the public. The Kansas senators are coming home, and one has advertised that he will make one grand speech at the metropolis of the state (Wichita) and that will be enough to knock the wind out of all democratic free traders. What a farce. What a complete conglomeration of nonsensical humbuggery. They had better get down to personalities and low vulgarisms, as in the days of yore.

One half of the better thinking Americans and all foreign nations are ashamed. Grover Cleveland, the right man in the right place at the right time, with his eye fixed upon the right, no matter who it hits and who it misses; he has set his goal to which he is steering his course, and he is going there, we can put hope, and the evidences are that our hopes will be realized.

From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress."
We would like for every honest, fair minded republican to read the following extract from "Blaine's twenty years in congress," and before you brand it as a democratic campaign lie, if you have not the book, borrow it from your neighbor and read it.

"The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition. Money became very abundant after the year 1849; large enterprises were undertaken, speculation was prevalent, and for a considerable period the prosperity of the country was general, and apparently genuine. After 1852 the democrats had almost undisputed control of the government, and had gradually become the free trade party. The principles involved in the tariff of 1854 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved the resistance to it ceased, not only among the people but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was the acquiescence that in 1850 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any one of three parties which presented presidential candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1857 the duties had been placed lower than they had been since 1812."

If this does not convince you that the hypocritical cry of "free trade," is all done for "political effect" and that there is no consistency in the argument that high protection benefits the masses you will only have a short time to wait for the November returns of the verdict of over five million voters, whom, republican demagogues are now trying to make believe are working out their own ruin, and manipulating schemes for the benefit of England.

A Sympathetic Judge.
"What is this man arrested for?"
"Crooly to animals, yer onner," replied the officer.
"In what did the cruelty consist?"
"Well, yer onner, he's a hostler, an' every time I goes past the stable I hear him singin' 'White Wings' and 'Swate Vi'lets,' with the mules all tied up, so niver a wan av them could escape."

"Fine him the limit," said the judge.
—Merchant Traveler.

Hot Winds and Where They Come From.
In the last few days I have seen article's in the Kansas City Times and also in the Globe-Democrat, by Chas. Francis Adams, on the "Cause of Hot Winds." I also noticed in a recent issue of the Eagle a comment on these articles. It's wonderful how a man's name gives importance to a contribution, which otherwise would pass unnoticed. The learned Mr. Adams is writing about something he evidently knows little about, and to prove this last statement, I write this.

The cause of hot winds as given by this said Adams is the vast uncultivated lands in the Indian Territory and Texas. The Eagle seems to think Mr. Adams mistaken about the Territory, and that the cause of hot winds lies south and southwest and beyond the territory. I think both theories are incorrect.

This year most all the weather damaging to crops in Kansas was dry, hot weather but not windy; on the contrary unusually calm weather for Kansas. Hot air is generated within the immediate vicinity of where it is felt. Two things are necessary to have hot air, viz, a clear sky and dry earth. The united effects of these two conditions makes hot air—hot enough to absorb from the growing corn all the moisture there is in it and cause it to wither and die. Now if the theory advanced by Mr. Adams was correct—the farther west and south we go in this state the hotter and dryer would the winds be, and the more thorough would vegetation be burnt up. But this is not the case. In the extreme western part of the state, particularly in Wichita and Greeley counties, corn is green and fresh to-day and is a good crop. In Harper county, lying southwest of here, corn is a fairly good crop, being much less injured by the heat. Was it not so hot in Harper county? Did the "hot winds" coming from the territory and Texas not strike Wichita and Greeley counties? It rained in July in both those places. Again, after the three or four weeks of dry weather ending about August 10, a heavy rain fell in Wichita coming from the northwest. On the next two days there was hot air in Wichita, but was counted very pleasant weather. Nobody felt hot winds on either of those days in Wichita and any of us would have been amazed to have felt hot air with the streets muddy and the ditches full of water. And yet on that same day there was the hottest and most damaging wind of the season not to exceed six miles south of Wichita and all over the southern half of Sedgwick county, as evidenced by the statements of more than twenty persons on the following Monday. According to Mr. Adams' theory we must have hot winds in Wichita when they had them in Oatville, ten miles away, and if we did not have, this theory is exploded.

Again, if you had sat at the north end of a shaded opening two hundred feet long the hottest day felt in Kansas in the past ten years, you would have felt no hot wind. Passing through the building or over the shaded ground this distance free from either the sun or the hot, dry earth, the air comes out cool. All these and many more facts prove to the satisfaction of most Kansas people that its a clear sky and dry earth that makes the hot air, and that either a clouded sky or damp earth will prevent hot air, and that the dry, hot air that we sometimes get comes not from some distant land but is made right where it is found and right where it does the damage. Consequently when we have rain enough and frequently enough to keep the ground where the crop is planted moist there will be no hot air to injure that crop. True, if much wind is passing it will absorb the moisture from the ground the sooner; but with this modification, if Wichita township had gotten rain once a week in July, sufficient to thoroughly wet the ground, Wichita would have experienced no hot air this summer, even though the townships both north and south of her might be burnt up. "Hot winds" is a misnomer. This language leads people to believe that some unnatural wind, peculiar to Kansas, sweeps over this state cooking vegetation irrespective of local conditions. This is far from true. Give us plenty of moisture in Sedgwick county and the air will be as cool and refreshing as a thousand miles farther east. We simply get heated air as a result of a hot sun—no clouds and a dry earth. J. P. CAMPBELL.

We will take notice on subscription for the Dodge City Times. Please bring on your rock and secure the best paper in the county.

The Beautiful Steer.

New York World.

Miss Ella Paxton, known as the "cow-girl of the Panhandle," recently favored an enlightened western audience with the following original production, which, in her introductory remarks she styled a "paradox" on Beautiful Steer. She also stated that it was "paradoxed" while sitting on her horse on day-herd on her father's ranch in the Panhandle, situated about three miles from Mo. beetle, Texas.

Oh, the steer, the beautiful steer,
Kicking the dust from the point of his ear,
Flapping its tail in its frolicsome glee,
Hopping about like a Snake river flea.

Belowing.
Roaring.
Thundering along.

Filling the air with its steersal song.
Till the rumble from its lung-laden pits
Scare timed jack-rabbits and wolves into fits.
To me there is nothing on earth half so dear.
As the long-horned, slim-bodied Texian steer.

How often I wish that I was a steer,
With a long shiny horn at the butt of each ear;
With a clear, fearless eye and a tapering tail,
That would snap like a whip in a maddening gale,
How I'd below.

And roar,
And paw up the ground,
Lope over the hills with a thundering sound,
And snort like a terror, and hump up my back,
When I saw a wild cowboy pursuing my track,
And I'd laugh at his oaths as he fell to the rear.
Oh! 'T'd be a Joe Dandy if I was a steer.

I once roped a beautiful steer—but I fell,
Fell with the pony with ear-piercing yell,
Fell with the lariet fast to my wrist!
Fell to be dragged through grass wet with mist.

Bumping.
Rolling.
Grunting I went.

A full mile a minute, or I don't want a cent.
Gravel and grass yanked the hide from my nose,
And rained a pair of forty cent hose:
Aye, even my bustle was thrown out of gear,
By the frolicsome freaks of that beautiful steer.

THE COWBOY'S RESPONSE.
My beauty of a cow-girl your wish is granted,
And as a broncho I now will have myself branded
I will raise a long howling, howl, mane,
And a long, hairy smooth horn tail.
Through sunshine, storm, rain or hail
To bend and round you up I will never fail.

Belowing.
Roaring.
Thundering along.

Beautiful steer, stampeede if you can,
As a broncho, I am your man,
Though you stand and show fight,
I see no horns or tail in sight.
How I love to look into your clear and fearless eye

But what is it that thrills my heart?
Oh, my! So paw, so below and thunder along,
And snap and whip your tapering tail.
To me it appears to be but a snail.
Now I will with my lariet make a whirling sound,
There I encircle your beautiful head and bring the rope round

Exactly to where the busted hole in your hose was found.
I pull, you stagger, you fall, you are lying on the ground.
You don't paw, but below and roar,
As on your busted bustle you lay.
If you could you beg, you would sing, you would pray,
Now you find loping over the prairie is not so

As well as being a long ways off from a Joe Dandy
You may snort and you may hump your back,
For have I not for years been following in your track.
The northwester has shorn you of horns and tail,
So you are not fit to be sold and taken over the trail.

Roaring.
Grumbling.
You come along.

And we for the balance of our days will have some fun.

So now my beauty, with your consent you are my mate,
And I shall always love you, if this broncho you can break.

And what to me seems most curious as well as queer,
As my wife you are far more beautiful than when a long-horned steer.

Though you are minus both horns and tail,
Through sickness, poverty and misfortune, me you never fail.

And from this on out, it shall be my aim
To raise my steers without a snapping tail.

Singing and praying we march along,
And I am your cowboy in love and song.
But as we are too old for this range,
I being down with Texas itch and scabby mange,
Whilst you are full of ticks and have the murrain,
And count our little hornless and tailless herd,
Consisting of Benny, Fanny, Jimmy, Sally and John.

Singing, praying, dying, O, come along,
For on earth our herding all is done,
And now before our maker both of us stand,
Thank God you are a maverick and your soul has no brand.

So the portals of heaven we enter hand in hand,
—By Broomstick.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, will be held in Emporia, Kansas, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 13, 14 and 15, 1888, beginning at 2:30 on the afternoon of November 13. A meeting of the executive committee will be held at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, November 13.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. Exposition at Kansas City, Sept. 10th to Nov. 1st, 1888. Round trip, 13.55. Tickets on sale Sept. 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th, Oct. 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th, 29th, 1888. Continuous passage going; good for five days to return. Chair cars on all trains. Trains leave Dodge 4:00 a. m. and 4:15 p. m.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Agent.

Notice to Creditors.
State of Kansas, Ford county, ss:

In the matter of the assignment of O. Marsh & Son for the benefit of their creditors.

The creditors of the said O. Marsh & Son, will take notice that the assignee of said trust will on the 25th of October, 1888, at the office of the clerk of the district court, in Dodge City, in said county, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. adjust and allow demands against the estate of said O. Marsh & Son and he will continue to do so during two consecutive days thereafter and all claims not so presented will be barred from receiving any benefit of said estate.

Witness my hand at Dodge City, Ford county, Kansas, this 27th day of June, 1888.

S. H. FIELDS, Assignee.

"The Merry Maiden and the Tar."
She was merriest before she "struck" the tar. Her spirits sank as she beheld her new white gown blackened by the tar. This tar helped a wagon to run instead of helping to run a ship. Just so a thousand trivial accidents and neglected "small things" take the merriment out of the lives of young girls and maidens. Particularly in this the case with diseases peculiar to their sex which take so much enjoyment and happiness from life. However a remedy is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for all female "weaknesses" or irregularities, nervousness, neuralgia and uterine troubles. Ask your druggist.

Dr. Pierce's Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules, have no equals. 25 cents a box; one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

PROHIBITION COLUMN.

Edited by L. K. McIntyre, and others.

As the prohibition party in Ford county are with out an organ in which to voice their sentiments, we have set apart this space for their use.

Prohibition Ticket.
Representative W. T. Bayless
County attorney E. D. Swan,
District clerk Chas. Price,
Probate judge J. D. Shaffer,
Com. 2nd District Dr. S. Galland.

The prohibitionists of Eau Claire, Wis. had a Fisk Parade and rally recently. The following is an account taken from special correspondence to the Voice:

The Daily Leader says:

"Never before was such a crowd seen together in this city." The parade stretched for three fourths of a mile, and at least 1,500 were in line. At the head were carriages containing Frances E. Willard, Prof. A. A. Hopkins and others. Then came 20 white-haired veterans, who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840, but will vote this year for Fisk. Two hundred old soldiers were in the procession. At afternoon and evening meetings the hall was jammed, hundreds standing and other hundreds being unable to get inside. T. C. Richmond spoke in the evening, and Miss Willard and Prof. Hopkins in the afternoon. The demonstration augurs at least 5,000 votes for Fisk, in the old 8th District. Er. Alexander was nominated for Congress.

The republican state convention of Texas, met at Waco, Sept 23rd, and decided not to make nominations. This action will allow republicans to support the prohibition or democratic tickets. In the district represented in congress by Roger Q. Mills, many believe that Hon. E. A. Jones, the prohibition candidate, will defeat Mr. Mills.

Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Macon, Ga. one of the rising lawyers and democratic leaders of the south, has recently united with the prohibition party. In recounting the opposition of the democratic party to the demands of the best citizens of the south, and to the prohibitory laws, Mr. Hill says:

"And this is politics! By common consent, politics in 'mud' and 'mire' and 'filth.' Honor, principle, conscience—these things have no place in politics! Then in the name of Almighty God and this mighty nation, there is a need for a new party that shall bring honor and principle and conscience into its politics; a new party whose streams of influence, springing from the mountain ranges of the great mission, shall flush the sewers of our political life. Such a party I find in the national prohibition movement. And its leaders are worthy of the party whose high standard they bear."

The republicans have started a campaign sheet, in New York, called The Democrat. Its aim seems to be to do dirty republican work, and the following is a specimen:

"One of the greatest factors of the democratic success will be the aid we receive from the prohibitionists. As a matter of course the democracy is not bound to adopt the narrow views held by the supporters of Fisk and Brooks, but it must be remembered that in this canvass the prohibitions and democrats are allies and that both are seeking a common end, viz., to overthrow the republican party. This is the main issue and consequently democratic newspapers and orators should refrain from attacking the prohibitionists and their principles."

—The recent supreme court decision shows the necessity of national prohibition.

"The tariff is, therefore, a friend of the [liquor] trade, and all should lend themselves to stirring it up. While politicians have their hands full with the tariff they will be very sure to let everything else slide, and prohibition, which has lately been making so much noise, will evaporate."—The New York Bar (liquor organ), Dec. 30, 1887.

—Gen. Fisk has equally as good a record as a soldier, if not better, than Gen. Harrison. Harrison went into the war as a colonel and came out as a brigadier general; Fisk went in as a private and came out a major general.

—Blaine said the prohibitionists in Maine had fallen off all along the line. The prohibition gain was one hundred and fifty per cent in round numbers, which shows that Blaine, also, is not reliable as a statistician.

A \$3,000 farm will be sold for \$1,500 if taken in the next thirty days. Only about \$800 cash necessary to make the purchase, balance on time. This is a real bargain. Don't let it pass. Address this office.